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NOTES ON GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

Amphibia, Anura, Hylidae, *Dendropsophus anceps*: Distribution extension in state of São Paulo, Brazil.

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Dendropsophus anceps (Hylidae) is a medium-sized tree frog (SVL: males up to 37 mm and females up to 42 mm). Its dorsum is brown, and the patagium and hidden part of the limbs present aposematic coloration, bright red with dark stripes (Lutz 1973).

Dendropsophus anceps is currently considered a member of *D. leucophyllatus* group, which includes eight species (Faivovich et al. 2005). It was described based on specimens collected in January 1929, in Estrella, now municipality of Duque de Caxias, state of Rio de Janeiro (22°39' S, 43°13' W), Brazil (Lutz 1929). Since its descriptions, this species was recorded in Seropédica (22°44' S, 43°43' W; February 1935) (Lutz 1973) and Sarapuy (22°45' S, 43°23' W; presently municipality of Belford Roxo) (Cochran 1955), both in the state of Rio de Janeiro.

The first record out of the state of Rio de Janeiro was made in December 1992, in Ipatinga (19°28' S, 42°32' W), state of Minas Gerais (Nascimento and Feio 1999), but soon after this species was also recorded in state of Espírito Santo, municipality of Aracruz (19°50' S, 40°04' W), by Haddad et al. (1995), and other two localities also in Minas Gerais: November 1996 in the municipality of Marliéria (19°42' S, 42°36' W) and March 1997 in the municipality of Aimorés (19°29' S, 41°03' W) (Nascimento and Feio 1999). The first record to the state of Bahia was from the municipality of Pau Brasil (15°27' S, 39°37' W; November 1997) (Argôlo 2000). The southernmost record was made in the municipality of Telêmaco Borba, in November 2000, which is also the only record for the state of Paraná (24°04' S, 50°41' W) (Machado and Haddad 2001). Silvano and Pimenta (2003) recorded *D. anceps* in other five localities during inventories of the south of Bahia: Teixeira de Freitas (17°17' S, 39°43' W); Porto Seguro (16°22' S, 39°09' W); Itapebi (15°55' S, 39°37' W); Una (15°09' S, 39°04' W); and Jussari (15°08' S, 39°31' W). The latter is the northernmost record known for this species. Feio and Ferreira (2005) increase the species distribution in Minas Gerais, registering this species to Rio Novo (21°31' S, 43°11' W).

For the state of São Paulo the first record of this species was made by Gomes and Martins (2006), in February 2006, to the municipality of Caçapava (23°06' S, 45°43' W). The last reported record in literature of this species was made by Carvalho-e-Silva et al. (2008) to Mangaratiba, Rio de Janeiro (22°59' S, 44°06' W), near the type locality.

Dendropsophus anceps is considered an open-area species found in swamps and dams with cattail vegetation (*Typha* sp., Typhaceae) (Lutz 1973; Machado and Haddad 2001; Gomes and Martins 2006).

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Herein we present new records of *Dendropsophus anceps* (Figure 1), extending its distribution to the inland of the state of São Paulo. On 10 November 2007, at 21:00 h (20 ºC air temperature; 24 ºC water temperature), four individuals were recorded while vocalizing in a pond adjacent to the Claro River, located at Turvinho Farm, municipality of Borebi (22°45'51" S, 49°01'02" W; 609 m). The shores of this pond are composed of trees and bushes.

Two *D. anceps* individuals (SVL: 32.14 mm and 32.64 mm) could be observed while vocalizing on the emergent vegetation (grass), at around 50 cm height relative to the water level. They were captured, preserved, and added to Jorge Jim scientific collection (CCJJ 7819-20), housed at the department of zoology of the institute of biosciences of the *Universidade Estadual Paulista* (UNESP), Botucatu Campus (License IBAMA/ RAN 004/07).

Figure 1. *Dendropsophus anceps* from Borebi, São Paulo State, Brazil (Photo by Daniel C. Rolim).

The species was also recorded in posterior visits until February 2008, and the maximal abundance of 25 individuals vocalizing was observed in December 2007. On 4 January 2008, at 19:32 h (25 ºC air temperature), the vocalization of a *D. anceps* individual was recorded in a flooded open area, approximately 50 m away from the south edge of the Claro River. The environment has emergent vegetation including cattails and is located at Piracema Farm, also in municipality of Borebi (22°45'44" S, 48°59'26" W; 605 m). On 30 January 2008, at 20:52 h (21 ºC air temperature), another *D. anceps* individual was recorded while vocalizing on the shore of a great dam (around 100 x 250 m) at Rio Claro Farm, municipality of Lençóis Paulista (22°46'25" S, 48°52'35" W; 635 m), 14 km away from the first record of Borebi.

All three records presented here, together with that in Paraná, represent the most interior localities where the species occur (Figure 2), approximately 280 km away from the coast. Both areas form natural vegetation mosaics including *Eucalyptus* and *Pinus* planting. This population has probably used Claro River basin as a dispersal corridor, since all records presented herein are less than 800 m away from the shore of this river; these areas are part of a continuum of Claro River riparian forest adjacent to forest fragments. The previous records of *D. anceps* were made in dense ombrophilous forest (Bahia, Espírito Santo, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, and Minas Gerais), mixed ombrophilous forest (Paraná), and semideciduous seasonal forest (Minas Gerais). The present records differ from the others because it is located out of Atlantic Forest domains (Fundação SOS Mata Atlântica and INPE 1998) in an area of transition from semideciduous seasonal forest to the Cerrado, with greater influence by the latter.

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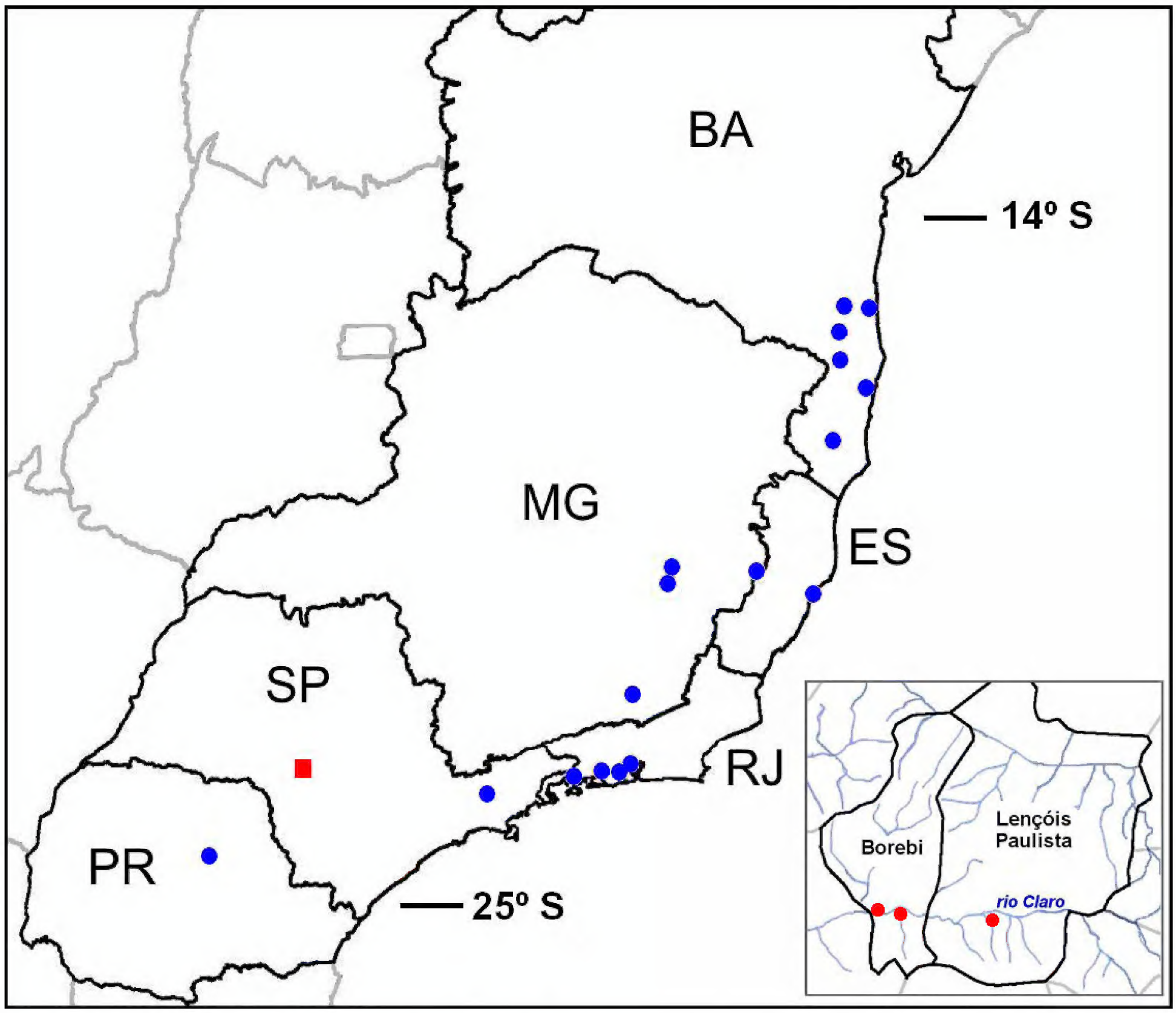

Figure 2. Geographic distribution of *Dendropsophus anceps*; previous records of *Dendropsophus anceps* are in blue circles; new records are in red square, red circles in detail.

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